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09/966,080	10/01/2001	Akifumi Kamijima	110735	5389
25944	7590	04/16/2004	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			RUGGLES, JOHN S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1756	

DATE MAILED: 04/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/966,080

Applicant(s)

KAMIJIMA ET AL.

Examiner

John Ruggles

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2004 and 15 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 17-20 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicants' submissions filed on 10 February 2004 and 15 December 2003 have both been entered.

Claims 1 and 4 have been currently amended, claim 3 has been cancelled, and new claim 47 has now been added. Therefore, only claims 1-2 and 4-47 remain under consideration.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claims 17-20 are objected to because of the following informalities: in line 6 of claim 17, removal of the previous amendment markings from this claim have resulted in misspelling of --and\_napthoquinonediazide--. Claims 18-20 are dependent on claim 17. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The previous rejection under this section of claims 1-2, 13, and 44-45 has been overcome by current amendment of claim 1. Therefore, this previous rejection is now withdrawn.

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***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 4, 13, and 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama, et al. (US Patent 5,470,491) in view of Krounbi et al. (US Patent 5,604,073).

Kodama teaches a method for manufacturing (method for fabricating) a thin film magnetic head (instant claim 45, micro device, instant claim 44) by photomechanical lithographic patterning of a thin film using a photoresist (resist) pattern (instant claim 13) at column 1, lines 14-28 and 43-44. The photoresist pattern (pre-resist pattern formed by exposing and developing) is used as an etching mask during etching (analogous to ashing or ash-treating) with a plasma of oxygen ( $O_2$ ) and a freon ( $CF_4$ ,  $SF_6$ , and/or  $CHF_3$ ) (ashing treatment carried out by using a process gas composed of  $O_2$  and at least one of a fluorine (F) based gas and a nitrogen ( $N_2$ )/hydrogen ( $H_2$ ) gas mixture to shrink or narrow the photoresist pattern while etching), followed by ashing (ash-treating) to further shrink or narrow and remove the photoresist pattern (instant claims 1-2) at column 2, lines 34-39. The subsequent ashing to remove the photoresist is either by  $O_2$  plasma alone (Example 1, column 8, lines 31-32) or by  $O_2$  plasma with additional ion beam ashing (Example 3, column 9, line 62 to column 10, line 24). At column 10, lines 25-31, Kodama states that the additional ashing by ion beam offers the advantage that the profile of

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the patterned surface of the resist is transferred faithfully into the silicone surface (underlying layer being etched through the photoresist etching mask).

Kodama does not teach forming a polymethylglutarimide (PMGI) layer between the substrate and the resist pattern with subsequent partial removal of the PMGI by an alkaline water solution (bilayer resist process).

Krounbi discloses a bilayer lift-off photolithographic process for making lead conductors in a magnetoresistive (MR) sensor at column 3, lines 36-38. A polydimethylglutarimide (PMGI) release layer with an adhesion promoter additive is coated on a substrate, followed by overcoating with a diazonaphthoquinone (DNQ)/Novolac (naphthoquinonediazide/novolac) positive resist which is then exposed to the desired pattern and developed (bilayer resist process). During developing, the PMGI release layer is undercut from the edges of the resist pattern by an aqueous base developer (alkaline water solution) (column 3, lines 20-21, instant claim 4) to facilitate subsequent lift-off (column 1, lines 27-39); a long undercut provides the most effective lift-off (column 3, line 44). At column 2, lines 24-28, Krounbi states that bilayer lift-off processes are known in the art for producing well-defined patterns on a substrate surface using deposition techniques. Figures 1-4 as described at column 2, lines 29-47 show the process steps of developing the resist pattern (includes undercutting of the PMGI release layer), overcoating (layer 6 in Figure 3), and subsequent lift-off of the bilayer resist pattern by dissolving the PMGI release layer with an aqueous alkali or organic solvent.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the narrowed resist pattern formation by ashing to make a thin film magnetic head taught by Kodama with the bilayer lift-off photolithographic process using a

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release (bottom pattern) layer of PMGI partially removed during developing as disclosed by Krounbi in order to form an undercut at the base of the narrowed resist pattern for facilitating subsequent removal of the narrowed resist pattern during lift-off. This is because the bilayer process using PMGI as the release layer is stated by Krounbi to be known in the art for producing well-defined deposition patterns on a substrate and a long undercut provides the most effective lift-off.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Krounbi and further in view of Tseng, et al. (US Patent 5,811,358).

While teaching a method for fabricating a bilayer resist pattern by photolithographic patterning and ashing of the resist over a PMGI release layer using a process gas composed of O<sub>2</sub> and a fluorine (F) based gas, Kodama and Krounbi do not specify ashing using a process gas having O<sub>2</sub> and a nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>)/hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) gas mixture.

Tseng shows addition of a N<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> gas mixture (ratio about 4-96% N<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>) to O<sub>2</sub> plasma during ashing of a photoresist pattern to increase the ashing efficiency at column 3, lines 4-5 and 61-66. The addition of H<sub>2</sub> plasma can effectively break chemical bonds in the photoresist to increase the reaction rate (column 4, lines 14-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to carry out the resist ashing as taught by Kodama and Krounbi with the alternative O<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> gas mixture shown by Tseng to increase the ashing efficiency, because addition of H<sub>2</sub> plasma can effectively break chemical bonds in the photoresist to increase the reaction rate.

Claims 5, 16, 26, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Krounbi, further in view of Cohen et al. (US Patent 5,820,770), and further in view of Kamijima (US Patent 5,721,078).

Kodama and Krounbi do not specifically teach forming T-shaped or reversed trapezoid profile (longitudinal cross section) resist patterns and do not show subsequent milling using the resist pattern before lift-off.

Cohen shows a process of making a thin film magnetic head by: (1) metal plating through a suitable photoresist mask (column 6, lines 57-58), (2) vacuum deposition (e.g., sputtering, evaporation, etc.) with subsequent etching (reactive ion etching (RIE) or ion milling, which is understood to be a sputter etching method) through a photoresist mask patterned by photolithography (column 7, lines 9-26 and 47-50), or (3) forming a plug 50 (e.g., photoresist, etc.) with negative sloped walls 52 (having an overhanging top with respect to the plug base) on a substrate (bonding pad 38) as shown in Figure 6 followed by sputtering an alumina layer 40 to leave a cap layer 40A on the plug 50, then lift-off of the cap layer 40A along with the plug 50 (photoresist) by etching or stripping (column 11, line 61 to column 12, line 7). At column 12, lines 1-4, Cohen points out that because sputtering is highly directional and anisotropic, the overhang created by the negative sloped walls 52 (of the photoresist pattern plug 50) leaves a gap between the lateral termination of alumina layer 40 and plug 50. Since ion milling is understood to be a sputter etching method, it would also be expected to be highly directional and anisotropic. The negative sloped walls of the plug 50 are required in order to provide accessibility of a liquid etchant or stripper to the base of the plug 50 (photoresist pattern) during subsequent lift-off (column 12, lines 10-12). Cohen also suggests the equivalency of using a negative photoresist or

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a negatively toned (having a negative working agent or post-treated to reverse the image) positive photoresist for the patterned plug 50 at column 12, lines 16-18. The negative sloped walls of the photoresist plug can be achieved by using a plural layer or bilayer resist process (column 12, lines 18-22). Alternatively, a metal plug having negative sloped walls can be made by plating metal through a resist pattern having an opening with positively sloped walls; the metal plug can be plated to a thickness well beyond that of the photoresist to cause the metal plug to spread or mushroom over the photoresist (column 12, lines 22-30).

Kamijima teaches a magnetoresistance (MR) thin film element for a magnetic read head made by imaging (patterned exposure) of a novolak (novolac) positive resist having an alkali soluble phenol resin, a naphthoquinonediazide (naphthoquinonediazide), and a negative working agent (to reverse the image) at column 1, lines 12-13, column 7, line 36 to column 8, line 35, and column 13, lines 38-40. The patterned resist is treated by heating (reversal baking causes an amine salt of carboxylic acid to quickly convert into an indene insoluble in aqueous base through a carbonyl removal reaction (decarbonylation, instant [0041]), column 11, lines 10-13), uniform exposure (flood exposure), and developing to leave the imaged (exposed) area as in the case of a negative resist at column 7, lines 40-43. The resist profile (longitudinal cross-section) is disclosed to be either a conventional reversed trapezoid as shown in Figures 2C-2D, 3, 5B-5C, and 8C-8E or alternatively T-shaped as shown in Figures 4, 7, and 10D, both of which are described at column 2, line 40 to column 3, line 52 and column 10, line 47 to column 11, line 40. Kamijima also points out in Figure 12 as described at column 11, line 47 to column 13, line 34 the relationship between various process conditions and the resulting resist profile. After the desired resist profile was obtained, the resist pattern was etched (by ion milling) and/or coated



(by sputtering) with a thin film followed by subsequent lift-off of the resist pattern at column 14, lines 23-24 and column 15, lines 52-55.

In the art of thin film magnetic head manufacture, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to manufacture a T-shaped profile (longitudinal cross-section) or alternative reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross-section by patterning a bilayer resist as taught by Kodama and Krounbi directly into either of the profiles shaped as shown by Kamijima because both of these profile shapes afford the same overhang benefit for subsequent lift-off after directional coating as shown by Cohen for a reversed trapezoid cross-section. The overhang benefit with directional coating or etching (e.g., sputter coating or etching, ion milling, etc.) is to protect the resist base region from undesired coating (to facilitate subsequent lift-off) or etching.

Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Krounbi and further in view of either Chonan et al. (US Patent 4,444,869) or Kamijima.

Kodama and Krounbi do not teach forming a resist pattern using a picture reversion (negative acting) photoresist made by adding a negative working agent to a positive photoresist including a mixture of an alkaline soluble phenol resin and a naphthoquinonediazide. Kodama and Krounbi also do not show heating and uniform exposure between patterned exposing and developing of the resist.

Chonan describes a photolithographic process for forming a negative resist pattern using a positive working resist (novolak or novolac) having a phenolic hydroxyl-containing monomer or polymer (alkaline soluble phenol resin), including "naphthoquinonediazide" or

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napthoquinonediazide, column 2, lines 44-47 and column 3, lines 60-63). The negative resist pattern was formed by patterned exposure of the resist, heating (at 95°-150°C) to harden the exposed portion of the resist, blanket or uniform exposure to decompose the non-exposed portion of the resist, and developing the reversed resist image (using an alkaline developer suitable for positive images) shown at column 4, line 63 to column 5, line 35 (this achieves the same result as addition of a negative working agent to the positive resist). At column 5, lines 48-53, Chonan also states that this method forms a negative resist pattern (using a positive working resist) having a high definition, equivalent to that of a positive resist image which would have been obtained by positive working resist image formation without image reversal.

The teachings of Kamijima are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to carry out the fabricating process of Kodama and Krounbi using the positive novolac photoresist having an alkaline soluble phenol resin and napthoquinonediazide along with heating and uniform exposure after patterned exposure described by either Chonan or Kamijima to reverse the image (form a negative image), because this process forms a negative resist pattern having a high definition as stated by Chonan.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Krounbi, further in view of Cohen, and further in view of either Chonan or Kamijima.

Kodama and Krounbi do not teach forming T-shaped or reversed trapezoid profile (longitudinal cross section) resist patterns using a picture reversion (negative acting) photoresist made by adding a negative working agent to a positive photoresist including a mixture of an

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alkaline soluble phenol resin and a naphthoquinonediazide. Kodama and Krounbi also do not show heating and uniform exposure between patterned exposing and developing of the resist and does not show subsequent milling and/or thin film coating over the resist pattern with lift-off of the resist pattern.

The teachings of Cohen, Chonan, and Kamijima are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to carry out the fabricating process of Kodama and Krounbi using the positive novolac photoresist having an alkaline soluble phenol resin and naphthoquinonediazide along with heating and uniform exposure after patterned exposure described by either Chonan or Kamijima to reverse the image (form a negative image), because this process forms a negative resist pattern having a high definition as stated by Chonan. In the art of thin film magnetic head manufacture, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to manufacture a T-shaped profile (longitudinal cross-section) or alternative reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross-section by patterning a resist directly into this profile as shown by Kamijima because it affords the same overhang benefit for subsequent lift-off after directional coating as shown by Cohen for a reversed trapezoid cross-section. The overhang benefit with directional coating or etching (e.g., sputter coating or etching, ion milling, etc.) is to protect the resist base region from undesired coating (to facilitate subsequent lift-off) or etching.

Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Krounbi and further in view of Uenishi et al. (US Patent 4,894,311).

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Kodama and Krounbi do not teach forming a resist pattern using a novolac positive photoresist including a phenol dissolution accelerator additive.

Uenishi shows a photolithographic process and a positive working photoresist (resist) composition containing an alkali-soluble novolak (novolac) resin, a photosensitive compound having plural naphthoquinonediazido groups, and optionally a polyhydroxy (e.g., phenol, etc.) dissolution accelerator (additive) for this process at column 6, lines 5-14, column 2, lines 23-35, and column 5, lines 30-48. Uenishi specifies, at column 6, lines 46-63, the advantages of photolithography using this resist composition to include the following: excellent in high resolving power, faithful reproduction property, sectional shape of resist images, development latitude, and heat resistance.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to fabricate a narrowed resist pattern as taught by Kodama and Krounbi using a novolac positive resist having a photosensitive compound with plural naphthoquinonediazido groups and a phenol dissolution accelerator as shown by Uenishi for the advantages of: high resolving power, faithful reproduction, sectional shape of resist images, development latitude, and heat resistance.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Krounbi, further in view of Cohen, further in view of Kamijima, and further in view of Uenishi.

Kodama and Krounbi do not teach forming T-shaped or reversed trapezoid profile (longitudinal cross section) resist patterns using a novolac positive photoresist including a phenol

dissolution accelerator additive. Kodama and Krounbi also do not show subsequent milling and/or thin film coating over the resist pattern with lift-off of the resist pattern.

The teachings of Cohen, Kamijima, and Uenishi are discussed above.

In the art of thin film magnetic head manufacture, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to manufacture a T-shaped profile (longitudinal cross-section) or alternative reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross-section by patterning a bilayer resist as taught by Kodama and Krounbi directly into either of the profiles shaped as shown by Kamijima because both of these profile shapes afford the same overhang benefit for subsequent lift-off after directional coating as shown by Cohen for a reversed trapezoid cross-section. The overhang benefit with directional coating or etching (e.g., sputter coating or etching, ion milling, etc.) is to protect the resist base region from undesired coating (to facilitate subsequent lift-off) or etching. It would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to fabricate a narrowed bilayer resist pattern as taught by Kodama and Krounbi using a novolac positive resist having a photosensitive compound with plural naphthoquinonediazido groups and a phenol dissolution accelerator as shown by Uenishi for the advantages of: high resolving power, faithful reproduction, sectional shape of resist images, development latitude, and heat resistance.

Claims 14, 24, 34, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Krounbi, and further in view of either Cohen or Kamijima.

Kodama and Krounbi do not show subsequent milling and/or thin film coating over the resist pattern with lift-off of the resist pattern.

The teachings of Cohen and Kamijima are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the narrowed bilayer resist pattern formation by ashing to make a thin film magnetic head as taught by Kodama and Krounbi with milling and/or thin film coating by directional coating or etching (e.g., sputter coating or etching, ion milling, etc.) as taught by either Cohen or Kamijima, because bilayer resist overhang protects the resist base region from undesired coating (to facilitate subsequent lift-off) or etching.

Claims 15, 25, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Krounbi, further in view of Cohen, and further in view of Tseng.

While Krounbi teaches forming a polymethylglutarimide (PMGI) layer between the substrate and the resist pattern with subsequent partial removal of the PMGI by an alkaline water solution (bilayer resist process) and Kodama in view of Cohen shows subsequent ashing with further milling and/or thin film coating followed by lift-off (as discussed above), they do not teach ashing by a process gas having O<sub>2</sub> and a nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>)/hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) gas mixture.

The teachings of Cohen and Tseng are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to carry out the photolithographic process as shown by Kodama, Krounbi, and Cohen using resist ashing by an alternative O<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> gas mixture shown by Tseng to increase the ashing efficiency, because addition of H<sub>2</sub> plasma can effectively break chemical bonds in the photoresist to increase the reaction rate.

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Claims 17-18, 27-28, and 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Cohen, and further in view of either Chonan or Kamijima.

Kodama does not teach using a picture reversion photoresist (resist) made by adding a negative working agent to a positive photoresist including a mixture of an alkaline soluble phenol resin and a naphthoquinonediazide and does not show heating and uniform exposure between patterned exposing and developing of the resist. Kodama also does not show subsequent milling and/or thin film coating over the resist pattern with lift-off of the resist pattern.

The teachings of Cohen, Chonan, and Kamijima are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to carry out the fabricating process of Kodama using the positive novolac photoresist having an alkaline soluble phenol resin and naphthoquinonediazide along with heating and uniform exposure after patterned exposure described by either Chonan or Kamijima to reverse the image (form a negative image), because this process forms a negative resist pattern having a high definition as stated by Chonan. It would also have been obvious to use a resist profile (longitudinal cross-section) having overhang with directional coating or etching (e.g., sputter coating or etching, ion milling, etc.), because the overhang protects the resist base region from undesired coating (to facilitate subsequent lift-off) or etching as pointed out by Cohen and discussed above.

Claims 19, 29, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Cohen, further in view of either Chonan or Kamijima, and further in view of Tseng.

While Kodama in view of either Chonan or Kamijima shows photolithographic patterning to form a narrowed resist pattern using a positive novolac photoresist having an alkaline soluble phenol resin and naphthoquinonediazide along with heating and uniform exposure after patterned exposure described to reverse the image (form a negative image), then subsequent ashing with further milling and/or thin film coating followed by lift-off as taught by Cohen (discussed above); they do not teach ashing by a process gas having O<sub>2</sub> and a nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>)/hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) gas mixture.

The teachings of Cohen, Chonan, Kamijima, and Tseng are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to carry out the photolithographic process as shown by Kodama, Chonan, and Cohen using resist ashing by an alternative O<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> gas mixture shown by Tseng to increase the ashing efficiency, because addition of H<sub>2</sub> plasma can effectively break chemical bonds in the photoresist to increase the reaction rate.

Claims 20, 30, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Cohen, and further in view of either Chonan or Kamijima.

Kodama does not teach forming T-shaped or reversed trapezoid profile (longitudinal cross section) resist patterns using a picture reversion (negative acting) photoresist made by adding a negative working agent to a positive photoresist including a mixture of an alkaline



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soluble phenol resin and a naphthoquinonediazide. Kodama also does not show heating and uniform exposure between patterned exposing and developing of the resist and does not show subsequent milling and/or thin film coating over the resist pattern with lift-off of the resist pattern.

The teachings of Cohen, Chonan, and Kamijima are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to carry out the fabricating process of Kodama using the positive novolac photoresist having an alkaline soluble phenol resin and naphthoquinonediazide along with heating and uniform exposure after patterned exposure described by either Chonan or Kamijima to reverse the image (form a negative image), because this process forms a negative resist pattern having a high definition as stated by Chonan. In the art of thin film magnetic head manufacture, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to manufacture a T-shaped profile (longitudinal cross-section) or alternative reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross-section by patterning a resist directly into this profile as shown by Kamijima because it affords the same overhang benefit for subsequent lift-off after directional coating as shown by Cohen for a reversed trapezoid cross-section. The overhang benefit with directional coating or etching (e.g., sputter coating or etching, ion milling, etc.) is to protect the resist base region from undesired coating (to facilitate subsequent lift-off) or etching.

Claims 21, 31, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Cohen, and further in view of Uenishi.

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While teaching fabrication of a thin film by photoresist (resist) patterning and ashing followed by subsequent milling and/or thin film coating over the resist pattern with lift-off of the resist pattern, Kodama and Cohen do not teach using a novolac positive photoresist including a phenol dissolution accelerator additive.

The teachings of Cohen and Uenishi are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to fabricate a narrowed resist pattern (patterned thin film) as taught by Kodama and Cohen using a novolac positive resist having a photosensitive compound with plural naphthoquinonediazido groups and a phenol dissolution accelerator as shown by Uenishi for the advantages of: high resolving power, faithful reproduction, sectional shape of resist images, development latitude, and heat resistance.

Claims 22, 32, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Cohen, further in view of Uenishi, and further in view of Tseng.

While Kodama and Cohen teach fabricating a thin film by photoresist (resist) patterning and ashing followed by subsequent milling and/or thin film coating over the resist pattern with lift-off of the resist pattern and Uenishi shows resist patterning using a novolac positive photoresist including a phenol dissolution accelerator additive, they do not show ashing by a process gas having O<sub>2</sub> and a nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>)/hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) gas mixture.

The teachings of Cohen, Uenishi, and Tseng are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to carry out the photolithographic process as shown by Kodama, Cohen, and Uenishi

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using resist ashing by an alternative O<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> gas mixture shown by Tseng to increase the ashing efficiency, because addition of H<sub>2</sub> plasma can effectively break chemical bonds in the photoresist to increase the reaction rate.

Claims 23, 33, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Cohen, further in view of Kamijima, and further in view of Uenishi.

Kodama does not teach forming T-shaped or reversed trapezoid profile (longitudinal cross section) resist patterns using a novolac positive photoresist including a phenol dissolution accelerator additive. Kodama also does not show subsequent milling and/or thin film coating over the resist pattern with lift-off of the resist pattern.

The teachings of Cohen, Kamijima, and Uenishi are discussed above.

In the art of thin film magnetic head manufacture, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to manufacture a T-shaped profile (longitudinal cross-section) or alternative reversed trapezoid longitudinal cross-section by patterning a resist as taught by Kodama directly into either of the profiles shaped as shown by Kamijima because both of these profile shapes afford the same overhang benefit for subsequent lift-off after directional coating as shown by Cohen for a reversed trapezoid cross-section. The overhang benefit with directional coating or etching (e.g., sputter coating or etching, ion milling, etc.) is to protect the resist base region from undesired coating (to facilitate subsequent lift-off) or etching. It would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to fabricate a narrowed resist pattern as taught by Kodama using a novolac positive resist having a photosensitive compound with plural naphthoquinonediazido groups and a

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phenol dissolution accelerator as shown by Uenishi for the advantages of: high resolving power, faithful reproduction, sectional shape of resist images, development latitude, and heat resistance.

Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodama in view of Uenishi.

Kodama does not teach forming a resist pattern using a novolac positive photoresist including a phenol dissolution accelerator additive.

The teachings of Uenishi are discussed above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to fabricate a narrowed resist pattern as taught by Kodama using a novolac positive resist having a photosensitive compound with plural naphthoquinonediazido groups and a phenol dissolution accelerator as shown by Uenishi for the advantages of: high resolving power, faithful reproduction, sectional shape of resist images, development latitude, and heat resistance.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Claims 17-20 have now been objected to for the reasons set forth above. This new objection has been necessitated by amendment.

The previous rejection of claims 1-2, 13, and 44-45 under 35 USC § 102 has now been withdrawn in view of Applicants' amendment of claim 1.

However, several new rejections under 35 USC § 103 have been set forth above along with revisions of the previous rejections under this section. All of these changes are necessitated by amendment.

Applicants' arguments filed 15 December 2003 with respect to the previous obviousness rejections have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the revised and new ground(s) of rejection set forth above using the same references previously cited on the record. All of these changes are necessitated by amendment.

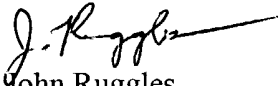
***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Ruggles whose telephone number is 571-272-1390. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Huff can be reached on 571-272-1385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
MARK F. HUFF  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700

  
John Ruggles  
Examiner  
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